

ARCTIC AND NORTHERN POLICY FRAMEWORK

# Nunavut's Vision







## Arctic and Northern Policy Framework

# Nunavut's Vision

The Government of Nunavut (GN) envisions an Arctic and Northern Policy Framework (ANPF) that is inclusive, informed by Inuit Societal Values, and allows for infrastructure development, sustainable economic growth, and effective responses to the social, economic, and health disparities that affect the well-being of Nunavummiut - the people of Nunavut.

Our vision is dependent on a framework that acknowledges how the complex legacy and ongoing consequences of colonization continue to affect Inuit today. Taking a whole-of-government approach, this framework is an opportunity to establish a different relationship based on a shared vision, mutual respect, and collaboration.

In the *Interim report on the Shared Arctic Leadership Model*, Mary Simon succinctly states that "... inclusiveness can foster great collaboration and true reconciliation.... [I]t is important to note from the outset that it is the urgent issues around education, mental health services, lack of basic infrastructure, food security, and the importance of honouring land claims agreements, that northerners consider the top priorities."

The many challenges facing Nunavut are inter-related and need to be addressed as a whole for there to be any meaningful progress for the people of Nunavut. Longstanding and deep-rooted inequalities in language, education, infrastructure, energy, communications, employment, and health continue to disadvantage Nunavut Inuit. These disparities are evident in the socio-economic statistics and indicators for Nunavut. Collaboration, partnership and investment are imperative for long-term success. Ambitious and transformative action requires dedicated, adequate, long-term funding and alignment of strategic priorities.

In this chapter, we discuss how, in the context of a co-developed Arctic and Northern Policy Framework, this can be achieved.



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# Our Past



Nunavut is the only jurisdiction created out of an Indigenous land claims agreement, the *Agreement between the Inuit of the Nunavut Settlement Area and Her Majesty the Queen in Right of Canada*, or, more simply, the *Nunavut Agreement*. And it is the only Canadian jurisdiction to have a majority Indigenous population – 86 per cent of Nunavummiut are Inuit.

Nunavut Inuit entered into negotiations for a land claims agreement with the federal government to protect and promote the Inuit way of life while participating in the modern world, with a strong sense of self-determination and control over the future of Inuit governance, land use, and cultural preservation. These negotiations, which eventually resulted in the signing of the *Nunavut Agreement*, took place at a time when other Indigenous communities in Canada, including Inuit communities outside of what would become Nunavut, had concluded or were in the process of negotiating their own land claims agreements with the federal government.

Under the provisions of the *Nunavut Agreement*, Nunavut was granted a unique governing structure in which the GN, the federal government and Nunavut Tunngavik Incorporated (NTI), representing Nunavut Inuit, share responsibilities for governance in the territory through Nunavut's 'Institutions of Public Government', which are tasked with regulating land use, water use, and wildlife harvesting, among other important functions.

There is still much work to be done before the promise of Nunavut as envisioned by our Elders, who spent decades laboring for our territory's creation, can be realized.

# Our Present

Nunavut's modern society is firmly rooted in Inuit history, culture and values with a young and growing population of roughly 38,000 living in 25 remote, isolated communities spread across approximately one fifth of Canada's land mass. This population is predominantly Inuit, the vast majority of whom speak Inuktitut as their mother tongue.

Nunavummiut are experiencing fundamental changes to their way of life. It is well known that, as with other Indigenous groups in Canada, there are vast inequalities between Inuit and the rest of the Canadian population. Improvements to economic opportunities, housing, education, language and culture, environment, justice and infrastructure and relationships with stakeholders are needed, in addition to programs and services.

Nunavummiut have worked hard: to improve the well-being of our people and communities; to contribute to, and grow, a strong and sustainable economy; to safeguard our territory's environment and wildlife; to advance sovereignty, rooted in past and present Inuit use and occupancy, in Canada's Arctic Archipelago; and to articulate our unique voice within Canada and the world.

Future progress in Nunavut depends on increased and sustained collaboration between the federal, territorial and municipal governments; Inuit organizations; the private sector; not-for-profits; and Institutions of Public Government.

The following section describes Nunavut's context in relation to six key themes: autonomy and governance, language and education, health and well-being, environment, infrastructure, and economy.



# Autonomy and Governance

The GN is one of only two governments in Canada that is rooted in consensus, wherein there are no political parties and all Members of the Legislative Assembly run and are elected as independents. In addition, it is the only government of Canada's 13 provinces and territories where all current Cabinet ministers are Indigenous. This is a positive step toward Inuit self-determination. The GN and the federal government both have important obligations to Nunavut Inuit under the *Nunavut Agreement*, including achieving representative Inuit employment in the public service; providing Inuit with meaningful opportunities to participate in the creation of social and cultural policies, programs and services; and ensuring that Inuit societal values shape and are embodied in the work that we do.

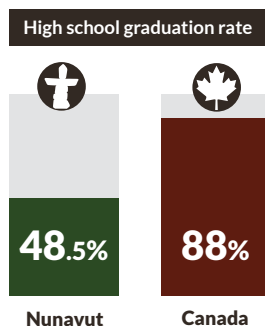
The Inuit of Nunavut presently own 17.7 per cent of the land in the Nunavut territory. The Government of Canada owns most of the remaining land, known as Crown land. The GN and NTI are currently negotiating a devolution agreement with the Government of Canada. Once signed, devolution will transfer province-like powers and responsibilities from the Government of Canada to the GN. Most significantly, the GN will acquire legislative authority over Crown land, giving it decision-making power over these lands and the right to collect royalties from development projects undertaken on them, furthering Nunavut's political self-determination. Devolution agreements have already been signed between the Government of Canada and the Government of the Northwest Territories and the Government of the Yukon. Concluding a devolution agreement with the Government of Canada is a key priority of Nunavummiut and marks the next step in our political evolution as a territory.



# Language and Education



While Nunavut Inuit have made notable advances in gaining formal education, there is still a pronounced disparity between the educational attainment of Inuit and non-Inuit in Canada. Overall, access to formal education is limited in the North. There is a particularly strong need to enhance child care infrastructure and early childhood programming in Nunavut communities.

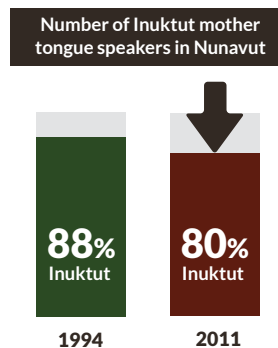


While much of Nunavut's young population is moving through the education system, too few are graduating. Although data on graduation rates is limited and education outcomes by community vary, the stark reality of Inuit education today is that many in Nunavut are not completing high school, and many who do find that their skills and knowledge don't compare to those of non-Indigenous graduates. This is illustrated by our high school graduation rate of 48.5 per cent compared to the national

rate of 88 per cent. Truancy is also a serious issue at all levels of the education system and ranges between 20 and 50 per cent.

Maintenance of language and cultural traditions are important in fostering a sense of individual and community identity. Cultural continuity in particular is a strong component of good mental health and well-being. Today, Inuktitut remains one of the most resilient Indigenous languages in the country. According to Statistics Canada (2011), 89 per cent of Nunavut Inuit reported the ability to conduct a conversation in Inuktitut. While this statistic appears robust, the reality is that the use of Inuktitut in Inuit homes in Nunavut is on a rapid decline.

Between 1996 and 2011, the number of Inuktitut mother tongue speakers in Nunavut dropped from 88 per cent to 80 per cent. Over the same time period, the use of Inuktitut in Inuit homes in Nunavut dropped from 76 per cent in 1996 to a mere 61 per cent in 2011 (National Household Survey, 2011). This represents an astounding language loss rate of Inuktitut and emphasizes the need for significant effort and commitment to retain, build, promote and revitalize the use of Inuktitut across Nunavut.





Under the *Nunavut Act*, a federal statute, the GN is responsible for the preservation and promotion of Inuktitut. Unfortunately, the chronic underfunding of Nunavut's education system means that the GN has not yet achieved its long-standing goal of implementing a bilingual Inuktitut curriculum.

The GN also recognizes language and education are inter-connected and the current state of language and education in Nunavut can be generalized as that of rapid change and one requiring serious time and investment. New programs are currently being developed to further increase the high school graduation rate, encourage post-secondary attendance, and incorporate culturally-relevant curriculums.

Low educational outcomes are associated with adverse social implications, including greater unemployment, greater numbers entering the justice system and greater incidences of illness and poverty. Fundamental changes to the education system, reflective of Inuit culture, history and worldview, are required to ensure retention and revitalization of the Inuit language.



# Health and Well-being

There are numerous health challenges among Nunavut communities. Issues surrounding income distribution, housing, education, food security, availability and access to health services, mental wellness and the environment are resulting in poorer health outcomes among Nunavummiut. Many of these concerns are thought to stem from the socio-economic inequalities between Inuit and non-Indigenous Canadians.

A range of indicators demonstrate the health gap between Nunavut and the rest of Canada. Life expectancy for Nunavummiut is 71.8 years, which is almost 10 years lower than the Canadian average. Our infant mortality rate is three times higher than the Canadian average and our tuberculosis case rate 50 times higher. In addition, 62 per cent of Nunavummiut ages 12 years and older report being current tobacco smokers, compared to 18 per cent of Canadians of the same age.

Nunavummiut have the second-highest median household income in Canada, sitting at \$97,441. This statistic however, hides underlying inequalities. For example, while the total median individual income for non-Indigenous people in Nunavut is \$84,139, for Inuit in Nunavut it is only \$24,768. This disparity becomes more pronounced when coupled with the high living costs in northern communities, from high rents, to the high prices of food and products that have to be shipped or flown in.

Further, 15 per cent of Nunavummiut are unemployed and 38 per cent receive income assistance. Such economic disparities are the product of and contribute to significant gaps in health, education, food security, and other social outcomes between Nunavummiut and other Canadians, and between Inuit and non-Inuit in Nunavut.

Alarming rates of food insecurity exist among Inuit in Nunavut. This is a combined result of low earnings, high food prices, and declining access to country food due to the high cost of fuel and of harvesting equipment like snowmobiles, ATVs, firearms, and ammunition. The Inuit Health Survey, conducted in Nunavut in 2007 and 2008, found 70.2 per cent of Inuit households to be food insecure, meaning that they lack



access to adequate and appropriate food. This is roughly eight times higher than the national average of nine per cent.

In order for an individual to maintain an optimal level of health, there must be access to sufficient health care services. Apart from the larger hubs, Nunavut communities possess limited health services and rely primarily on health centres for care. Nunavummiut must often travel outside of communities to regional or southern centres to receive medical attention.

Nunavut Inuit struggle disproportionately with mental health issues and face high rates of addiction, abuse and suicide as a result of rapid social transformation, forced relocations, forced attendance in residential schools, and chronic underfunding of key programs and services.

In order to address these significant obstacles, numerous initiatives are required from the community to the national level. Unique expertise exists among communities and will be an essential contributor to improving the health challenges that are currently faced by Nunavummiut.



# Environment

The transition from life on the land to life in communities was a rapid, dramatic, and life-altering experience for Inuit. Nunavut's environment, 'the land', remains centrally important to the life and culture of Inuit and its proper stewardship is a key priority of Inuit and of all Nunavummiut.

Land use in Nunavut must reflect both the priorities of Inuit, which include access to country food, access to safe drinking water, and a strong economy that provides business and employment opportunities, and of Nunavummiut generally. It must also balance the benefits of development with the protection of our natural resources for future generations. This focus is of paramount importance in the face of rapid changes to the climate that are felt disproportionately in the North.

Climate change exacerbates many of the social and economic challenges Nunavummiut face. The melting of the permafrost layer could destabilize many of the buildings in our communities because they are built on stilts that derive their stability from the solidity of the permafrost. This would render many of our homes and workplaces unsafe and saddle private homeowners, businesspeople, and governments with major costs for repairs. Similarly, the rapid transformations of the tundra and the Arctic Ocean will impact the ability of Nunavummiut to access and harvest the land and marine species upon which their livelihoods – most notably those of our hunters, fishers, tourism outfitters, seamstresses, and artists – depend.

Protecting our environment will require collaborative support from partners and stakeholders. We must push forward on key priorities such as climate change adaptation and mitigation strategies, comprehensive drinking water and waste management systems, and expanded monitoring programs to gather data on and understand changes to our wildlife and our lands.

Nunavut lags behind much of the country in the development and installation of renewable and low-emission energy sources. All communities within the territory rely exclusively on diesel generators for electricity generation, at high fiscal and environmental costs. Nunavummiut are committed to doing their part to reduce Canada's carbon footprint, but new federal funding is needed for us to make significant emissions reductions an achievable goal.

Nunavummiut need expanded financial support and enhanced collaboration with the Government of Canada and other key partners and stakeholders to secure a sustainable future for our environment.





# Infrastructure

Nunavut faces a profound infrastructure deficit and severe challenges in maintaining existing infrastructure of a nature and scope unlike that of any other Canadian jurisdiction. The infrastructure deficit is an impediment to economic growth and well-being in Nunavut communities. The costs of building and maintaining infrastructure are higher than average and are exacerbated by a number of environmental factors including remoteness of communities, a short building season, and challenging terrain.

Nunavut is suffering from a severe housing crisis, with a current deficit of more than 3,000 units. In addition to the existing shortage of housing, Nunavut is barely able to meet the additional housing needs imposed by Nunavut's growing population. Accordingly, Nunavut has the highest rate of core housing need – the percentage of households that live in dwellings deemed unsuitable, inadequate, or unaffordable and that do not have sufficient income to afford a suitable alternative – of all Canadian provinces and territories. According to Statistics Canada, the core housing need in Nunavut was 36.5 per cent in 2016, almost triple the Canadian average. The housing deficit in Nunavut disproportionately affects Inuit. In 2010, the Nunavut Housing Needs Survey found 56 per cent of Inuit in Nunavut living in overcrowded homes. Living in overcrowded homes, in turn, is associated with many negative social outcomes, including increased transmission of communicable diseases (such as tuberculosis), mental health issues, poor educational attainment, poor employment outcomes, and higher levels of interpersonal violence.

Most communities in Nunavut are not equipped with the basic community infrastructure that is needed to support healthy, prosperous community well-being. Community halls and schools currently provide space for community events like feasts, celebrations, sporting events, court hearings, and funerals. However, they are often overbooked and insufficiently or ill-equipped for these purposes. Nunavut's water infrastructure and waste infrastructure are aging and require extensive repairs to meet community needs and safety regulations.

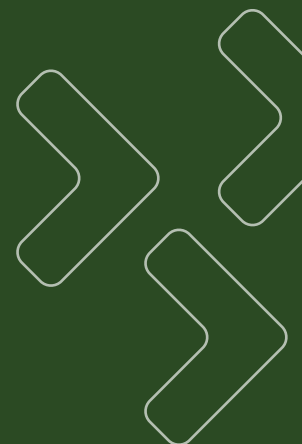
Nunavut also has a deficit of transportation infrastructure. None of Nunavut's 25 communities are connected to one another or with communities in southern Canada

by road or by rail. This means that all basic necessities must be either flown in, or shipped in during the one to four-months period when the ocean is free of ice and there is marine access to communities. Both options are expensive and contribute to the territory's high cost of living. Most of Nunavut's airports are also aging. Significant resources are required to provide much-needed updates and repairs that would improve overall safety.

Insufficient marine infrastructure, most notably a lack of deep sea ports and small craft harbors, shortens the period during which cargo ships can deliver to communities, increases the cost of goods and services, hampers search and rescue operations, limits ocean access for Nunavummiut participating in marine hunting and gathering activities, and inhibits economic opportunities that could arise from offshore fisheries and cruise-ship tourism.

Nunavummiut also face an enormous and extensive digital gap, caused by the lack of telecommunication infrastructure that is of adequate speed, is affordable and reliable. Important government services, such as our Telehealth system, which allows Nunavummiut to receive diagnoses and care remotely, also depend on reliable internet connectivity. All communities in Nunavut rely on satellites for internet access, and technical issues often disrupt internet connectivity for the entire territory. Investment in telecommunications infrastructure such as a fiber optic networks, would increase internet reliability and speeds across the territory and allow Nunavummiut to participate more fully in the digital economy.

Addressing the infrastructure challenges that Nunavut currently faces will require well-planned investment and collaboration by all partners. This is critical to ensure that Nunavummiut, especially Inuit, are able to take full advantage of economic development opportunities.





# Economy




The public sector has been the bedrock of Nunavut's economy since the territory's creation. In 2019, economic activity generated by governments – including the GN, the Government of Canada, and municipal governments – accounted for an estimated 28 per cent of Nunavut's Gross Domestic Product (GDP). Governments have also been the main providers of jobs to Nunavummiut: 5,000 workers out of a workforce of 13,500 are employed by the GN alone. However, Nunavut's reliance on a transient workforce leaves major gaps in crucial positions across Nunavut. This demonstrates the need for training and development opportunities for Inuit, to ensure stability for Nunavut's economy and local workforce.

Growth in Nunavut's economy has and continues to be driven by the mining sector. The mining sector currently accounts for about one fifth of Nunavut's GDP. Total mineral production grew by 20 per cent last year and is expected to grow another 20 per cent next year with the opening of new mines. Nunavummiut who work in the mining sector benefit from high wages, professional work experience, access to training initiatives, and opportunities to acquire skills, including skills that are transferable to jobs outside of the mining sector.

Currently, gold and iron are Nunavut's only mineral exports, but the territory has many untapped reserves of diamonds, copper, zinc, and uranium that could fuel future growth. Resource extraction in Nunavut could also expand to include petroleum products: according to geological data, Nunavut could possess up to one quarter of all Canadian potential for petroleum development in its sedimentary basins and surrounding waters.

At the same time, prices for commodities can be volatile, leading to 'boom' periods of rapid economic growth when commodity prices are high and 'bust' periods of slower growth or recession when prices drop. Nunavummiut would benefit from further diversification of our territory's economy, as diversification would help counter volatility and provide Nunavummiut with a greater range of options for gainful employment.



At present, Nunavummiut are not poised to take full advantage of the economic opportunities presented by growth in the mining sector and the potential development of a petroleum-extraction sector. A lack of formal credentials (almost 40 per cent of Nunavummiut aged 25-64 lack a high school diploma), skills and relevant work experience means that mines rely heavily on fly-in, fly-out workers from outside of the territory. While vital to the maintenance of mining operations, these workers take most of their income out of the territory. This means that this money, earned in Nunavut, is not spent in Nunavut and therefore does not stimulate local economies. It also results in a significant loss in revenues for the GN that could be used to improve and expand important government services.

In addition to the formal economy, Nunavut also has a strong traditional hunting sector, which continues to play a significant role in Nunavut's economy. Harvesting animals provides meat for food, fur and skin for clothing, and bones for tools, games and art.

Nunavut established commercial turbot, shrimp, and char fisheries that offer global markets access to a unique range of products. With much of its commercial fishing stock still unexplored, fisheries provides an important and growing contribution to Nunavut's economy.

Nunavut's unique culture and outstanding natural beauty continue to attract tourists from around the world. Tourism activities include eco-tourism, sports hunting, fishing, cultural, adventure and educational activities. Inuit art also continues to play an important role in the economies of many of Nunavut's communities.

While there are several industries that contribute to Nunavut's economy, much work remains to ensure all Nunavummiut are able to take advantage of and fully benefit from the opportunities of a growing economy.



# The Path Forward

Since Nunavut's inception, there have been significant efforts to improve conditions in Nunavut, however, substantial work remains. A significant and historic opportunity exists to address the disparities facing Nunavummiut and to ensure a prosperous future for the territory. Progress will require significant investment, partnership, and collaboration.

With adequate resources, coordinated and innovative approaches can be taken to address the many factors contributing to the overall well-being of Nunavut communities. Here, we identify our priority action items organized under five broad categories:

1. Enhancing the well-being of Inuit and communities.
2. Facilitating economic development that benefits Nunavummiut.
3. Closing the infrastructure gap.
4. Raising employability through education and training.
5. Strengthening Nunavut as a distinct territory in Canada and the world.

# 1. *Enhancing the well-being of Inuit and communities*

These initiatives aim to enhance the well-being of Nunavummiut by directly addressing many of the root causes of poor social outcomes that disproportionately affect Inuit. Priorities for action are:

- i.** Increase access to child, youth, and family supports that are culturally-relevant.
- ii.** Enhance service delivery capabilities of the health care system.
- iii.** Establish an achievable plan for the eradication of tuberculosis and provide adequate support for community healthcare professionals.
- iv.** Build homeless shelters and transitional housing across Nunavut.
- v.** Ensure all Nunavut communities have access to safe, abundant, and sustainable drinking water by developing a comprehensive drinking water program.
- vi.** Address the causes of climate change and develop and implement an effective mitigation strategy.
- vii.** Expand research in Nunavut that is timely, actionable, and reflects Inuit priorities.
- viii.** Enhance Nunavut's funding relationship with the federal government to recognize the higher costs of delivering public services and achieving public outcomes of comparable scope and quality as elsewhere in Canada;
- ix.** Earmark portions of all federal funding programs – including those that are application-based – for the use of Nunavut and the territories as a way to target national funding towards the needs of Canada's Arctic.
- x.** Work collaboratively to address reconciliation issues as outlined in such reports as the Missing and Murdered Indigenous Women and Girls Inquiry, Truth and Reconciliation Commission, and the Qikiqtani Truth Commission.

## 2. *Facilitating economic development that benefits Nunavummiut*

These initiatives aim to strengthen and diversify our economy to increase the opportunities available to Nunavummiut to acquire and maintain gainful employment. Priorities for action are:

- i. Increase opportunities for Nunavummiut to participate in the mining sector by creating a Nunavut Mine Training Centre that would offer in-territory training for in-demand skills at mines.
- ii. Support the creation and expansion of small businesses by creating Regional Business Incubators and increase training and financing for small businesses in Nunavut.
- iii. Strengthen harvesting economies in Nunavut communities by expanding community-developed, country food programming and infrastructure.
- iv. Facilitate programs that make country food more accessible across Nunavut to alleviate issues with food security among Inuit.
- v. Stimulate fisheries, arts and tourism as emerging sectors of Nunavut's economy.



### 3. *Closing the infrastructure gap*

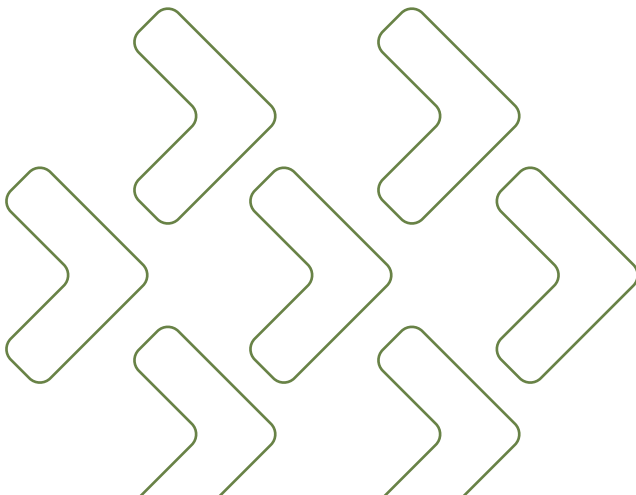
These initiatives aim to increase Nunavut's infrastructure, reduce the cost of living in the territory, and better position Nunavummiut to participate in and benefit from the economy. Priorities for action are:

- i. Address the current housing crisis by eliminating the 3000-unit housing shortage, update and repair current housing stock, and work collaboratively to proactively address future housing needs.
- ii. Support the development of infrastructure for faster, more reliable and affordable internet connectivity.
- iii. Expand and improve land, marine, air, and community infrastructure, including: roads, small craft harbors, ports, airports, water facilities, waste-treatment and waste-disposal facilities, healthcare facilities with adequate technology, Elder care and long-term care facilities, schools, community learning centres, arenas, fitness centres, and cultural centres.
- iv. Conduct a comprehensive energy review that focuses on affordable, sustainable, and reliable energy systems, with a focus on renewable energy.
- v. Establish in-territory mental health and addictions treatment infrastructure.

## 4. *Raising employability through education and training*

These initiatives aim to increase educational outcomes to better position Nunavummiut to take advantage of existing opportunities and those that arise as our economy grows and diversifies. Priorities for action are:

- i.** Ensure programs and initiatives are conducive to increasing Inuit employment to a representative level in the Public Service and other areas of the economy.
- ii.** Develop and expand access to adult literacy and numeracy training programs;
- iii.** Increase the financial and human resources needed for implementation of full-day kindergarten across the territory.
- iv.** Expand in-territory training and certification programs for trades.



## 5. *Strengthening Nunavut as a distinct territory in Canada and the world*

These initiatives aim to strengthen Inuit culture by working together and ensuring that reconciliation is implemented and impactful by further embedding Inuit Societal Values in the operations and culture of the workplace. Priorities for action are:

- i. Full implementation of Nunavut Agreement including adequate and sustainable funding.
- ii. Promote language revitalization efforts by training more Inuit teachers to meet the human resource requirements of bilingual Inuktut education.
- iii. Have Inuktut recognized in federal law as a founding and official language of Canada within Nunavut.
- iv. Ensure resources for Inuktut programs are sufficient and comparable to resources provided for French and English language programs.
- v. Ensure Elders have equitable access to government and other community services by expanding the range of services available in Inuktut.
- vi. Enable cultural revitalization and ensure Inuit knowledge is transmitted from generation to generation through programs such as Nunavut-wide 'on-the-land' programs focusing on traditional roles and contemporary situations.



# Conclusion


The ANPF has the potential to affect positive, strategic and instrumental change. In Nunavut, it must complement existing tools, like the *Nunavut Agreement*, while giving Nunavummiut the necessary means to guide and manage our social and economic futures.

Past collaboration has brought many benefits to Nunavummiut, including construction of Iqaluit's new airport terminal, which has improved the safety and reliability of air travel in and out of our capital; the completion of tuberculosis prevention screening clinics in Qikiqtarjuaq, Whale Cove, and Cape Dorset which has increased community awareness about TB, its prevention, and treatment; the opening of the Canadian High Arctic Research Station, where modern science and Inuit knowledge are deployed in the co-creation of new knowledge about our environment and our communities; and the construction of Pangnirtung's small craft harbor, which has improved access to the sea for hunters, outfitters, residents, and visitors.

These successes were made possible by the combined efforts of governments, Inuit organizations, businesses, community associations and individual residents. Much of the funding for key projects has come from the Government of Canada. There is already an existing foundation to build on as we move to further strengthen our relationships and work collaboratively to address on-going challenges.

Coordinated approaches, founded on partnership and collaboration will be critical, given the interrelated, interdependent nature of the priority areas. Additional requirements for the success of the ANPF include: strong commitment to develop and deliver concrete policies and programs that address gaps and challenges, transformative and innovative approaches to remove the inequalities that affect the well-being of Nunavummiut, substantial and ongoing investment to facilitate long-





term strategic advancement, and the establishment of a mechanism for tracking the progress of the ANPF to ensure identified actions meet the ANPF's objectives and priorities and lead to a prosperous future for Nunavummiut, Northerners and all Canadians.





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